





# The Daily Union Vedette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14th, 1864

## A Question

### EDITOR DAILY

SIR: Being asked by one of my children, whether Utah was one of the Territories of the United States or not? I loyally answered, yes, my child! Boy, (nine year's old, born in Utah.) replied:

"Dad! you may have read some fool's geography; but I have read the President's message and I can't see Utah mentioned. Guess we're left to ourselves, dad! and I ain't going to school to-day; 'twas to be lessons in Geography, and geography's played out now with this ere child; so I'll stay at home and split wood for ma."

Couldn't resist the boy's logic, so I thought I'd ask you, seeing you are acquainted with matters generally and hoping you would enlighten a New Englander.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 9, 1864. 9:30 a. m.

Brother Abraham may give us a name in history some day to make up for present silence. Don't hurry him.

The above interesting *jeu d'esprit* we extract from our Salt Lake cotemporary. Latterly we have been considerably amused, if not edified, at the efforts of certain journalists, quasi journalists and Sainly haranguers, to make the people believe that Mormonism is sadly persecuted, because, forsooth, Utah is not admitted into the Union of Sovereign States. These most excellent and Sainly gentlemen affect an infinity of surprise that this Territory is so neglected by Congress, and that although it knocks, and knocks, the door is not opened to it. Without suggesting that many American citizens here and elsewhere, are equally surprised that Utah is neglected by Congress, in that it silently permits divers and sundry laws and a still greater number of illegal practices. We simply remark that these editors and speakers, with all their feigned astonishment, are perfectly well aware why Congress does not admit this Territory into the Union. They know as well as we, that so long as the recorded laws of the Nation are hooted at, spit upon, and daily violated, not only with impunity, but by Churchly direction and counsel, it would be a burning shame for Congress to confer sovereign powers on "this people."

They know, too, that while their church leaders and Sainly hierarchies each Sabbath indulge in public harangues whose burthen is abuse of the Government, ribald sneers at the loyal North, and vulgar threats against all that pertains to American institutions, it is the boldest hypocrisy for them even to ask to be admitted into the Union of States. When Brigham Young shall have ceased to instill into his deluded followers opposition to the Government and hatred of our institutions; when his teachers and apostles shall refrain of discoursing disloyalty—when, in fine, the leaders of the people shall manifest a single spark of genuine regard for constitutional authority, then may Utah look for admission, but not till then. So long as the affairs of the people of this Territory are controlled by a semi-theological, anti-republican, oligarchical system, not only at variance with our institutions, but implicitly welded by men who are the avowed and unrelenting enemies of the Government and the Union, Congress will not be wheedled into granting a sovereign power to the territory of Utah.

When Brigham and his apostles shall remember that the old incongruous and incompatible Union of Church and State is several centuries behind the age in which we live—when they shall separate quasi religious tenets from the every-day political affairs of the people—when they shall incorporate in their daily and hourly teachings a little more sympathy for the nation which they profess to desire to be a part, and a little less disloyalty, they may hope their claims for admission into the Union will be attended to. These are some of the reasons why Utah still "remains out in the cold." They are reasons founded in strict justice, and commend themselves to every patriot in the land.

For the edification of that apocryphal

"Nine years old Boy" and punny chap who originated the pleasant bit of witicism at the head of this article, we may add, that the President was very wise and exceedingly charitable in not referring to Utah in his Message. What could he have said, consistently with truth, that would have been gratifying to the leaders and controllers of Utah's Mormon population? True, he might have pointed to the influx of people into the Territory, the great progress being made in the development of Utah's resources. Agricultural, Mineral, and Commercial, the prosperity of her people, and the dawn of enlightenment which is fast breaking the bonds which have so long bound them down. He might have expressed gratification that the eyes of the masses, so long covered with the scales of fanaticism and prejudice were being opened, and indulged the hope that the day was not far distant when the wiles of their leaders being appreciated, they would rise in the dignity of true manhood to successfully ask and be entitled to all the rights and privileges and powers of Sovereign loyal American citizens of a Sovereign loyal and American State. But we suspect this would have been hardly more palatable to those same leaders and Church dignitaries than was the significant silence of the Message on the subject of Utah and its affairs.

We adverted yesterday to a similar course pursued by the President on the subject of Louis Napoleon's outrage on the "Monroe doctrine." Much that we then said is just as applicable to the President's reticence in the Mormon question.

## BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, Dec. 9th.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th says: We have reason to believe from all we have heard, that Sherman's army has united, and is marching with measured pace to the coast south or southwest of Millen. We also have reason to anticipate a battle at some point north or northwest of Savannah ere the close of the present week.

The Enquirer of the 6th says: We learn that an official telegram, received last night, states that Wheeler has inflicted a severe blow upon the enemy. The locality of this fight is not given for sufficient reasons. It occurred on last Sunday morning. One corps of the enemy and Kilpatrick's cavalry, attacked Wheeler in a strong position. They came up boldly to the attack and made several charges, all of which were repulsed by Wheeler's men, who, though largely outnumbered, maintained their ground, and raked down the foe. The dispatch states that the enemy lost heavily, and it was reported Kilpatrick was wounded.

New York, Dec. 8th.

The steamer *Hansea* from Southampton on the 23d, reported at Southampton on the 22d, that Semmes' ship *Sea King* was wrecked off Madeira.

The Army and Navy Gazette says unbecomingly British officials engage in blockade running or are treating the Queen's proclamation of neutrality with contempt. The Times sees no alarm in Lincoln's re-election. England is probably safer in his than any other hands. Regarding foreign states, England particularly, we may reasonably believe that Lincoln has sown his wild oats, and has gone through a course of defying and insulting England. We hope he won't repeat the experiment.

Italy has proposed to transfer the capital to Naples. A vetoed bill for a transfer of the capital to Florence passed, 317 to 70.

The Japan Prince Nagoto has agreed and opened Simonski Straits, and not to

rebuild the demolished forts, also the allied expedition expenses.

The Spanish Duke Revis has resigned the presidency of the Council, and the Marquis Veluna succeeded. The Epoca says Spain's duty to defend the Papacy is coming to an understanding with France.

New York, 9th.

Recent proceedings in the South Carolina Legislature look very much as though that State, in consistency with the ingrained secession doctrines, was about to secede from the Empire of Jeff. Davis. Resolutions have been introduced, denouncing as unconstitutional Davis' propositions to emancipate slaves and abridge the freedom of the press, and declaring that States are not subject to the Richmond goat, and advising other States not to submit to its usurpations.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th says, it seems that Sherman is becoming more timid or more exhausted, for 5 days up to last Friday he made five miles, and has lost so much time that it has given to the Confederates a chance to gather in sufficient strength that he must necessarily strike for Savannah or Beaufort. He was expected at Savannah on the 5th or 6th, and all that night shipping off the point (brew up signal rockets for his guidance).

Richmond papers say Grant is massing on the right of the army of the James, and attacked by him there and by the left of the army of the Potomac expected.

New York, 9th.

Richmond papers of the 7th says that Sherman's campaign is drawing to a close. He is approaching the coast by the way of Darien and Savannah, but we have a formidable force between those points which he will have to encounter before reaching either point. We think Sherman is done with strategy and will now attempt to break through our forces and thus attempt to reach the sea coast; things will culminate this week and we think Sherman is in a critical condition.

Washington, 9th.

Richmond papers print a Fredericksburg letter of the 5th, which says, it is reported that 6000 troops just passed down the Potomac to reinforce Grant, 4000 there from Sheridan, and 2000 new recruits.

New York, Dec. 9th.

The Port Royal Herald of the 5th says: Three deserters from Savannah arrived at Port Pulaski on the 30th ult. They report Sherman advancing on Savannah in three columns—one by way of Millen, one by way of Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, and the other across the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, 70 miles above. He flanked Macon, but did not stop to occupy it. He had whipped Wayne's and Cobb's militia at Oconee bridge, driving them in every direction.

Louisville, Dec. 9th.

The Journal's Nashville special of the 8th, says: There is no change in the general situation. Skirmishing occurred in front of the 4th corps, and the enemy driven back to his old line. Few casualties resulted. Prisoners report that Cheatham's cavalry hold the rebel right, Lee the center, and Stewart the left. They say Lee has four batteries of four guns each in position. A rebel brigade left in the direction of Murfreesboro, but it is not known whether for foraging or to attack the place. One of our batteries on Steadman's front opened this morning, but elicited no reply.

Burbridge's command was at Bean's Station, on the 6th. His forces are well organized and supplied. The movements of Burbridge on Breckenridge's flank, has compelled the latter to withdraw his entire force beyond Bull's Gap, excepting a small cavalry detachment. The Journal says: It is our impression that Breckenridge will turn up in a new and unexpected quarter before long.

New York, Dec. 9th.

The Post's special says: It is probable the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of laying tax on tobacco in leaf, instead of the manufactured article.

The Commercial's special says: Richmond papers of Wednesday contain no information about Sherman, but predict his defeat before he can reach Savannah or Darien.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th reports that no new movements have been made in the direction of Grahamsville. The Federal troops engaged, consisted of four regiments of whites and four of blacks, and about 1,300 men were found on the field, dead and wounded.

Head-Quarters, army Potomac, }  
December 7th. }

This has been rather a calm day along the lines in front of Petersburg. Little picket firing is indulged in. On the right of the line the artillery on both sides is very quiet, but considerable activity prevailed in the lines north of the James river to-day, but the rain storm which set in early this morning seems to have put a stop to whatever changes, if any, was intended. Firing was kept up on the Dutch Gap canal all day as usual, but not with such persistency as yesterday. Richmond papers to-day contain no news from Georgia or Tennessee. They seem to have anticipated a battle in front of Richmond for the past two or three days, and evidently have been prepared to resist any advance on our part. All is quiet this morning, the 8th.

St. Johns, Dec. 9th.

A destructive fire occurred this morning in Indiantown and suburbs of St. Johns. Ninety dwellings were burned, and at least three hundred people were rendered homeless.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 9th.

The Waterbury Clock Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss twenty to twenty-five thousand; insured for fifteen thousand.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th.

The Press has a special from City Point stating that the 2d and 5th corps recrossed on Tuesday, P. M., and at night was near the Jerusalem plankroad. On Wednesday they marched towards Stony Creek Station. The troops were very enthusiastic, the main army having been fully re-enforced. The recent advance of these troops doesn't weaken it.

Vicksburg, Dec. 4th.

Gen. Dana, by a successful expedition from Vicksburg, destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad, for thirty miles, above the Big Black crossing, including the Long Bridge at that place. The enemy were found in force, but the work was thoroughly done and the troops returned to Vicksburg. Our loss was five killed and forty-one wounded and missing. Twenty-five hundred bales of cotton and three hundred thousand dollars worth of other public property was destroyed.

The Herald's Shenandoah correspondent says: Early and Breckenridge have been ordered to make a demonstration on the lines of Sherman's army. Sherman's movements still engross a large portion of attention. The rebel newspapers say that he remained with his principal force in the vicinity of Millen for several days for the purpose of gathering supplies, and that on the 2d he resumed his march from the north of the town, and on the 3d was some distance south of it. On the 6th his advance was reported as skirmishing with the outposts of the rebel forces, and on the 9th he would reach the coast. The Augusta Constitutionalist believes that since leaving Atlanta, Sherman has not for a moment hesitated as to the point to be attacked or the road to it. It says, on leaving Millen he would arrange his ar

my so that he would move on Savannah without fear of an attack on either flank. Wheeler confesses that in his engagements with Kilpatrick he has not taken many prisoners, "because the Yankees refused to surrender."

The Charleston Mercury learns that Foster has fortified his position which he took up after the battle of Honey Hill, where it is supposed he will remain until Sherman reaches within striking distance of the coast. It also states that Foster has been for some days and nights sending up balloons, sky rockets, etc., supposed to be signals to Sherman's approaching hosts.

New York, Dec. 10th.

The rebel Senate on the 6th defeated the resolution introduced in pursuance of Jeff. Davis' recommendation, that various officers exempted by State laws, should be forced into the rebel army. Another of its resolutions is fiercely condemning the proposition to make soldiers of slaves, and giving them freedom as a reward for their services, has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature. A bill has passed the House of Representatives of that body, for the conscription of all men between the ages of 16 and 60.

Richmond papers continue to assail Gov. Brown of Georgia. They say the reason he refused to allow the seizure for service in the rebel army of various persons in his State was that he desired to reserve a sufficient force to fight Jeff. Davis.

New York, 10th.

Richmond papers of the 7th are filled with speculations of an immediate attack on Richmond, and explain why they expect it. They are entirely confident that Grant has been reinforced by the 6th corps and has other fresh troops. The World's special says, Rosecrans is to be transferred to some more important command.

Richmond papers give further particulars of Wheeler's fight with Kilpatrick, in which it appears Wheeler was obliged to fall back, owing to Kilpatrick's superior numbers. The rebel Gen. Anderson was wounded at Griswoldville, and is censured for rashly giving his troops against breastworks. Every house at Mr. Griswold's was destroyed in Griswoldville.

Head-quarters, army Potomac, }  
December 8th. }

Yesterday at daylight the 5th corps and 3d division of the 2d corps and two brigades of Gregg's cavalry started south and were heard from yesterday. They had crossed the Nottoway river, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any consequence. They crossed on pontoons, which were taken up after crossing.

Deserters who came into our lines this morning state that Mahons rebel division was sent off yesterday to meet our advance force, but as no firing has been heard in that direction it is not believed any engagement has taken place.

Dec. 9th.

A reconnoitering party went out on the left yesterday afternoon, striking the rebel pickets on the Vaughan road, driving them to Hatcher's run, a distance of over two miles, where they had breastworks erected and where they made a stand. (Here the dispatch closed.)

COMMISSIONS IN CO. A. ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Gov. Low has commissioned C. C. Smith, Captain; A. P. Knowles, First Lieutenant; M. Valentine, Second Lieutenant—all of Watsonville. The company mustered in eighty-eight men, and are now stationed at Fort Point, where they will winter.—*Pajaro Times*.

DEEP SNOW.—We learn that the snow on the mountains between here and Washington was ten inches deep yesterday. It is probably much deeper to-day.—*National Gazette*, 29th.



## Local Matters.

**WE HAVE BEEN BLESSED WITH A VISITOR**—and one too, "for a wonder," that has become struck with our hospitable fare. Now this visitor is no more or less than a cat—yes, an actual live cat—and a pretty cat too.

We have always had a natural antipathy and desperate hatred for the "Tabby species"—have even shrunk from their glaring eyes—have, during our life, condemned their mewling, "especially if woke from sleep,"—have even preached against the whims of old women and girls, that a cat was a pet, or a convenience—have even imagined that mice would come, "cat, or no cat,"—have preached that it was an abuse of economy to feed cats—have entertained the idea that a cat would crawl under our nose at night and inhale our breath and cause our demise before we were willing to go—have sworn that cats were a nuisance—have proclaimed that cats with us, shouldn't be, and that if cats came among us that we would kill cats.

But, this cat that has so recently intruded upon our home comforts, has produced a sudden re-action in our system, and where we once despised cats, we now love cats with all the affection with which human nature is gifted—this cat of ours, we mean, but no other cat. She catches mice, she doesn't mew, she needs no meat, she jumps on our table and sings, "p-r-r-r," she goes to sleep at night and sleeps 'till morning. Oh! she's a glorious, noble, good cat.

The "Union Varieties" are to favor the patrons of our Camp Theater with the second performance on Thursday evening next, on which occasion will be presented "Negro Minstrelsy" and an after-piece named the "Blue Devils." This company, on the night of their first appearance, gave universal satisfaction, and they assure us that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to continue to please.

**RAVING A "SQUAMISH" ATTEMPT** at a document, that message of "Jeff. Davis." "Self-confidence in the finances and bright hopes for the successful independence of the Secesh," are not particularly prominent therein. The song of "Poor Old Jeff," would have been consoling to his nervous system just about the time he framed that piece of "public biz."

**THE LEGISLATURE**—This body was in session yesterday. Its proceedings were neither very interesting nor important. We prefer to give our columns up to the interesting telegrams printed today, than to chronicle the doings of our Territorial Solons.

**WHILE** every one has been anxiously looking for good sleighing, yesterday morning, the rain, which had let up but for a day or two, came down again in torrents. This is a remarkable season thus far.

**THE MEETINGS** of the I. O. O. F. in this vicinity, we understand, will be regularly held until a sufficient number of members can be had to secure a charter for a permanent Lodge in S. L. City.

**THE PLACERVILLE TRI WEEKLY NEWS** makes its announcement in a neat, pretty form. Its sentiments form another support for the Union and for the defence of liberty and freedom.

**SEVERAL** large new buildings are to be built in Stockton, the mining town of Utah, early in the coming spring.

**THE** roads in some parts of California are wholly impassable, owing to the late severe storms.

**AN** extensive saw mill will soon be in full operation in Rush Valley.

### PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—900.  
DUST—Virginia \$36.50; Boise \$32.

**A STRANGE STABBING BUSINESS.**—The Santa Rosa Democrat of 26th November says:

On Friday evening of last week, a strange and most remarkable inexplicable occurrence took place at Geyserville, in this county (Sonoma), at the private residence of Dr. E. S. Ely. Mr. Cousins, an old and respected citizen of that vicinity, stabbed the wife of Dr. Ely under the following strange circumstances: Mrs. Cousins, against the consent of her husband, had left home and been spending a day or two at the house of a neighbor, and on Friday evening, returning with Mrs. Ely, stopped at the house of the latter. Soon after they entered the house of Dr. Ely, Mr. Cousins arrived, and went into the room where the ladies were, evidently laboring under great excitement. The room was quite dark, and after some exciting conversation which is reported to have taken place between Mrs. Ely and Cousins, the latter inflicted several severe wounds upon the person of Mrs. Ely, and one upon the neck of his wife, with a pocket-knife. Mrs. Ely was reported at first to be in great danger, but we are glad to hear is recovering. The cut upon Mrs. Cousins was very slight. Mr. Cousins, is reported to have been subject to temporary attacks of mental debility, caused by a fracture of the skull which he received several years ago. Cousins was examined before a magistrate and committed to jail, where he now remains to await a further examination of the case. Dr. Ely's family and that of the prisoner had been on the best of terms.

**ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Another one of those dreadful accidents in our mines, which have become almost of daily occurrence, happened last night about eleven o'clock, in the Imperial mine. A bucket, weighing four or five hundred pounds, either through accident or carelessness, fell from the top of one of the shafts, a distance of four hundred feet, when it struck one of the workmen, named Samuel Seiffers, breaking through a platform upon which he was standing, and the whole falling to the bottom, a distance of forty feet. Seiffers was, no doubt, instantly killed, as the blow from the bucket struck him on the shoulder. The deceased was a man about thirty years of age, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He came from Ashland county, Ohio, where his relations reside; but prior to coming to Gold Hill, he resided at Michigan Bluff, California, where he was well known. His funeral will take place to-morrow—Gold Hill News, Oct. 23d.

**DEATH OF A PIONEER AT MARYSVILLE.**—The Marysville Appeal chronicles the death, on the 29th of November, at his ranch near the State Reform School, of William Henry Sampson, aged 55 years, a native of Beverly, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Sampson and a brother formerly owned the ranch on which the city of Marysville stands, and both assisted in laying out the streets. He emigrated to New Zealand, and from that country to California in 1849. He was an energetic business man, honest and upright in his dealings, and reported to have been one of the wealthiest citizens of Marysville.

**THE SOLDIERS' OPINION OF GENERALS McPHERSON AND HOWARD.**—The following extract from a letter of a soldier in Sherman's army will show how they appreciate the character of the lamented McPherson, and the noble Howard, his successor:

In the death of General McPherson we have met with an irreparable loss. He was a brave soldier and a perfect gentleman. He was the idol of the officers and men, and many of them wept like children when the news of his death spread over the field. He was always kind and smiling to every one—as much so to the private as to the brigadier. His place is now filled, and well filled, by Gen. Howard. He is a brave and capable officer, and above all, a sincere Christian. As a proof of this, he has often been known to kneel by the side of a dying soldier on the battle-field and pray for him.—Flag.

A cat factory has been discovered in Paris. Poor puss was found in all conditions: skins drying for gloves, furs for muffs, and the materials for dinner delicacies.

**UNION VARIETIES** WILL perform at the CAMP THEATER each Monday and Thursday evenings, until further notice, with a change of programme each night. decl 13-14

**SCOTT, KERR & CO., BANKERS,**

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

(Godbe's old Drug Store.)

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BEN. HOLLADAY, New York.

W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

**HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.**

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

**GOLD DUST AND COIN.**

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

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Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

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Postage Coupons and Revenue Stamps for sale.

AUSTIN M. CLARK, J. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

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Great Salt Lake City,

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Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. Jy 14

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The Highest Price Paid for

**CALIFORNIA BOUNTIES.**

San Francisco Clothing House.

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MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

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THE

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

WHERE THE

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,

PORK,

MUTTON,

VEAL,

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PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE,

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNER BEEF,

CORNER PORK,

PICKLED TONGUE,

TRIPE,

BRAND,

SWEET BREADS,

And everything in the Business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes

of customers, and orders sent by the young will

have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B. Parfessors will have

their Meats sent to any part

of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN.

San Francisco Clothing House.

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HURRAH

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,

Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Have just received from the East and opened

a Splendid Stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Embracing a full Stock of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Oysters,

Fruit, Candles,

CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,

CIGARS, FANCY PIPES,

Palm, German, Castile & Fancy Soap,

Notions, Dye Stuffs, Boots,

Shoes, Hats,

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS.

N. B.—The Provision and General Out-

fitting Business will be conducted at the old

stand of S. J. LEES, by the new firm. — 23-12

FRESH ARRIVALS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT—

SIEGEL & CO.'S

CLOTHING HALL,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.,

Great Salt Lake City.

WE have on hand the most complete as-

sortment of

FALL AND WINTER

Ready Made Clothing

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ever brought into this Territory, consisting of

every variety of

OVER-COATS (with and without Capes)

DRESS COATS OF ALL STYLES,

PANTS,

VESTS,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

BLANKETS, ETC.

together with a splendid assortment of notions

of all kinds, which we will sell at prices that

will

DEFY COMPETITION,

In order to make room for more

GOODS ON THE ROAD.

Liberal advantages offered to

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SIEGEL & CO.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS

BEEEN open so long to the public, that it is

unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any

recommendation, except that it has lately been

re-modeled and re-fitted with extensive addi-

tions, has First Class accommodations, good,

clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

In connection with the House is a BAR always



**A REBEL'S ADVICE TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.**—One Dunham, of New York, endeavored to recruit a Union regiment in that city, but failed, and went over to the rebels. He is now a Confederate colonel, serving under Early. The following passage is taken from an intercepted letter written by him a few days since to a Northern Democrat:

"Let your Chicago Convention nominate Mr. Davis for the Presidency—and I know a majority of the delegates would vote for him if they dared—and on his election you can and will have peace. Of course, you will not do this. The next best thing you can do is to nominate and elect McClellan. The South don't regard him as a military genius, as the Northern press would make the people believe they do, but they believe him to be what was once called a Northern man with Southern principles. His election would do much to pacify and conciliate the South. We are satisfied that if you elect him the right of secession and independence would be acknowledged, and that terms of reconstruction would be offered which we might with honor accept. I don't say, however, that they would be accepted. It is my opinion, as it is the opinion of President Davis and the leading men of the South, that the war must continue until one side or the other is subjugated. The more assistance your Democrats render, indirectly, the sooner we shall be able to vanquish the Abolition hordes."—*Ex.*

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN RICHMOND.**—The Richmond Examiner of August 23d gives the following report of cases coming before the Mayor's Court:

Jerry, a slave of Mary Hanlon, with a rogue's "mug," was charged with stealing a piece of beef from the Second Market. The lash was made to count twenty upon his back.

Dick, a slave of J. B. Anderson, was charged with the theft of a lot of brass castings, the property of the Virginia Central Railroad. The case was continued.

Joe, a slave boy of Edward D. Eacho, was charged by officer Moore, with making war with sling and stone, and sending a miniature rock in close proximity to that officer's head. He was ordered to fifteen lashes.

Martha, a slave of W. B. McCarthy, taken up as a runaway, was ordered to be whipped and returned to her master.

This last case exhausted the docket, and the old Pub. Func. too. He leaned back in his judicial seat, wiped away the falling tear that extra potations of good old "Bourbon" always extorts when imbibed over night, and looked straight along his nose to its illuminated end, snapping an eye, ejecting the liquid essence of tobacco all the while.—*Ex.*

**A PARIS CARICATURE.**—The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut representing a Prussian soldier grown of enormous size, and covered with laurel, having at his side an Austrian, also in uniform, but as thin as thread-paper.

The latter says: "It is really altogether annoying; you are not leaving me the smallest wreath of glory!"

The other replies: "Ah! my dear ally, I look so handsome as I am! And then you know, you have the honor of accompanying me. Is not that enough?"

## ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

**N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.**

Bege leave to inform the public that they will soon open their

## NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE

**Overland Stage Line Office,**

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

**Largest**

**And**

**Best**

**Assorted**

**STOCK**

**MERCHANDISE**

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

IN A

**FIRST CLASS STORE.**

We shall also keep the store we now occupy where we will always have on hand a

**Fine and Well**

**ASSORTED STOCK**

OF

**Clothing and Furnishing**

**Goods.**

**Liberal Deduction Made**

TO

**COUNTRY DEALERS.**

Flour, Grain and other Produce taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

**N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.**

**GILBERT & SONS,**

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Dealers in

Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Clothing,  
Hardware,  
Crockery,  
Glassware,  
Stationery,  
School Books,

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Costs,  
Pants,  
Vests,  
Hats,  
Caps,  
Boots,  
Shoes,  
Gloves,  
Handkerchiefs,

And a Splendid Assortment of  
**GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.**

Also; a Large and

**WELL SELECTED STOCK**

OF

**Dry Goods,**

Consisting of

Silks,  
Laws,  
Cambrics,  
Calicoes,  
Checks,  
Chambrays,  
Flannels,  
Shawls,  
Ribbons,  
Laces,  
Hose,

And a well selected assortment of

**Fancy, and Toilet Articles,**

Such as

Hair Brushes,  
Tooth Brushes,  
Flesh Brushes,  
Nail Brushes,  
Combs and  
Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

**Perfumes and Perfumeries.**

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**No Trouble to Show Goods.**

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

**GILBERT & SONS.**

## FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

**FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!**

**Freight to Banback City!**

**Freight to Boise City!**

**Freight to Idaho City!**

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation, for

**ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,**

Either by

**Mule or Of Teams,**

To the above, or other points, with

**Safety and Dispatch,**

And upon

**REASONABLE TERMS.**

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

**HOWARD LIVINGSTON.**

September 24, 1864.

## MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

**Large, Young, and Well Broke**

**AMERICAN MULES,**

Which I will exchange for

**WHEAT,  
BARLEY,  
OATS,  
FLOUR  
OR HAY.**

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

**HOWARD LIVINGSTON.**

October 24, 1864.

## OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, MON. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

**United States Mail**

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

**GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE**

BETWEEN

Atchinson, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the **ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS**

The coaches of this line are

**Neat and Commodious,**

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

Is made

**INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;**

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

**INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS**

**Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,**

**EVERY DAY,**

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

**H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.**  
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864.

## OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

**BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.**

Carrying the great through mail between the

**Atlantic and Pacific States.**

This Line is now running

**DAILY COACHES.**

In connection with the

**OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,**

To and from Atchinson, Kansas, Nebraska City and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchinson and Nebraska City leave every morning at ten o'clock.

**A Treasure and Freight Express**

Carried weekly between

**SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEBRASKA CITY.**

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

**TRI-WEEKLY COACHES.**

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana, via. Boat Banback City. Also, a

**TRI-WEEKLY LINE**

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Banback.

Time to Denver, 4 days.  
Time to Atchinson & Nebraska City, 12 days.  
**JO. S. ROBINSON, Agent.**